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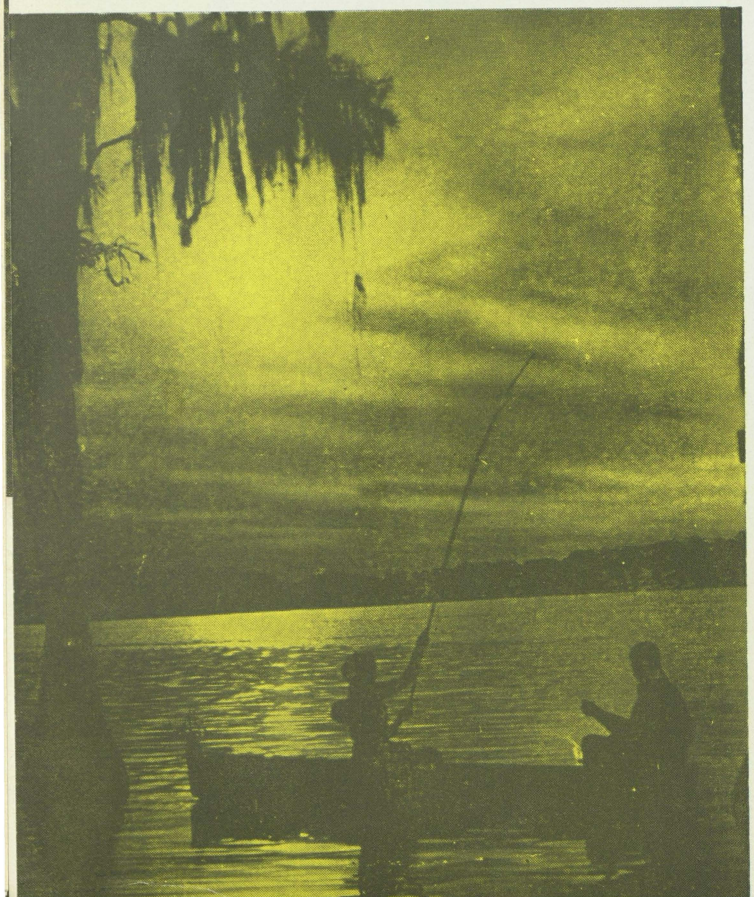

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VOL. 7, NO. 7

Florida WILDLIFE

DECEMBER, 1953

★

Published monthly by the
FLORIDA GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION
Tallahassee, Florida

★

**Dedicated to the
Conservation, Restoration, Protection of Our Game and Fish**

★

WILLIAM W. PERRY, Editor McALLISTER MANGHAM, Assoc. Editor

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FLORIDA PRESS ASSOCIATION

Florida Wildlife is published monthly by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Fla. Single copy, 25c; subscription rate, $2.00 per year. Changes of address should be reported promptly. For advertising rates address: The Editor. Unsolicited pictures and editorial material will be handled with care, but Florida Wildlife cannot assume any responsibility for loss or damage of same. Permission to reprint any material in this publication will be granted to responsible parties upon application to the editor. Entered as Second Class Matter Nov. 8, 1947, at the Post Office at Tallahassee, Fla., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912.
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ROSE TALLAHASSEE

The Cover

This month being the Christmas month, we tried to combine a little of the Christmas theme with the outdoors mixed in with something of a hunting spirit. The lucky father has just been given a new shiny shotgun for a Christmas present, and eager to help him try it out for the first time are his two sons. The picture shows that they also received some guns for Christmas, but the only thing their guns can kill is the quiet around the house.

We would like to call attention to a new columnist who joins the staff of Florida Wildlife with this December issue. On Page 25 you will find the Schilling Fishing Column by Chuck Schilling, of Jensen Beach, Florida. We are sure that you will enjoy his writing as much as we do.

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FLORIDA WILDLIFE

FEDERATION NOTES

Don Southwell, Editor
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Federation Cuts Down Committees

The Florida Wildlife Federation, at a recent Directors' meeting held in DeLand, cut down on the number of its Committees so that the President, Dr. H. R. Wilber might better keep his finger on their pulse, thereby keeping them active. The Committees formed and chairman named included: Finance Committee, Don Southwell; Membership Committee, Charles Schilling; Legislative Committee, J. M. Mills; Executive Committee, President Wilber, chairman, with M. F. Wooten District #5, Ken Friedman, District #2, Dr. R. M. Sheetz District #4, and F. W. Gill District #1. (District #3 will be named at a later date); Publicity Committee, Bill Fisher and Paul Mains; Water Conservation, Waterways, Fishways, and Flood Control Committee, L. Jacobs and M. F. Wooton.

A number of new policies discussed and passed at this meeting included pro-rating Club dues to the Federation, having all dues become payable at the date of the Annual Meeting in October. Also approved was the issuing of Indepen-

(Continued on Page 34)

Fishway Proposal Study Recommended

Johnnie Johnson, of The Fin & Feather Club, recommended to the Federation that they study and consider a proposed "fishway" from Indian River to the Ocean at Port Canaveral. The Directors agreed to assist the Fin & Feather Club by asking all affiliated clubs to write to Richard Kahn, U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C. or to the Fin & Feather Club, Cocoa, recommending that the "fishway" be built as an aid to better fishing.

TOP CONSERVATIONISTS — Shown here with Charles W. Pace (center), Director, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, are (left) Henry C. Douglass, immediate past president and (right) Dr. H. R. Wilber, new president, Florida Wildlife Federation.

St. Cloud Club Will Take Right of Way Issue to High Court

The St. Cloud Sportsmens' Club, of St. Cloud, Florida are determined to carry their fight, to obtain RIGHT OF WAY to two Osceola County Lakes, to the Supreme Court. C. S. Collins of the St. Cloud Club, brought to the attention of the Federation that the decision of the Supreme Court will be of great importance to all sportsmen throughout the State.

(Continued on Page 34)

National Figure Stresses Florida

From Washington D. C. comes a message from one of the Nations most noted Conservationists, Carl D. Shoemaker, who says the Florida Wildlife Federation should be one of the most important in all of the 47 affiliates of the National Wildlife

(Continued on Page 34)

JOIN NOW! Florida Wildlife Federation AND TAKE AN ACTIVE PART

DON SOUTHWELL, Treasurer
P. O. Box 854,
Ormond Beach, Florida

I wish to actively support the constructive activities of the Florida Wildlife Federation and its affiliated clubs in guarding, preserving, restoring and developing the natural resources of our state.
Enclosed is $2.00 for my membership.

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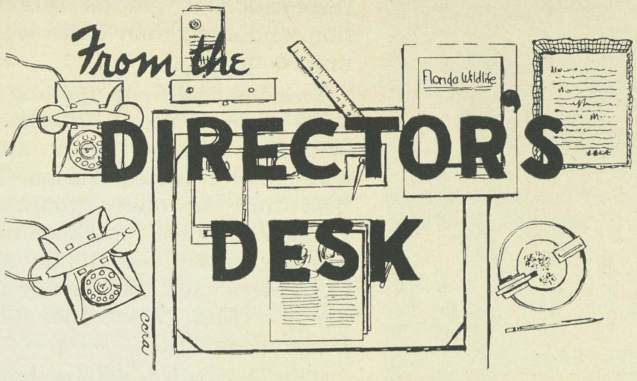


WE HERE, in the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, are pleased with the reports that have come to us from the various sections of the state concerning the good results of this year's hunting season. Generally speaking, this year has proved to be, except in some few small, scattered areas, one of the best hunting seasons that Florida has known in many years. The facts that we have received here however, are only mid-season reports and no final analysis can be made until the season is ended and the total reports from all over the state are compiled, showing the complete results of the 1953-54 hunting season. Present indications are that the final tallies will show that this year's hunting season will be almost as good as previously anticipated.

In some areas, specifically the sawgrass area around Lake Okeechobee, the high water condition has affected the kill of turkey and deer, causing the bag to be somewhat lesser than usual. The Commission, after careful consideration, found that it was necessary this year to change the opening date of the hunting in Dade and Broward counties in connection with the taking of deer. The opening was held off until the water had receded sufficiently to keep the deer from being slaughtered on the small islands, and most of the water had gone down far enough to permit the hunting to begin on December 5th. This is with the exception of Resevoir Number 2 where the water level is still too high.

Reports from the Ocala Forest Area seem to indicate that this year will produce one of the best hunting years that the section has ever known. The kill to date has been higher than that of this time last year. Over the state in general, the indications are that there are more dove this year than in the past several hunting seasons, seemingly showing that dove shooting will be good in later December this year in most sections of the state.

Duck shooting this year has not been quite as well as had been expected, which can partly be attributed to the warm weather that has been current throughout the middle western and southern sections of the country. The latter portion of the duck season will probably produce better results as the colder weather moves into these sections.

The controlled goose hunting that has been opened on the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge this season for the first time in many years, has been most successful, at present showing that the average has been 1.18 goose per hunter. Due to the great abundance of geese on the refuge, the Commission and the U. S. Wildlife service have extended the controlled hunting from the former closing date of December 26th, now having it go through January 9th, giving the hunters an additional four days in which to hunt the area.

Generally speaking, the people over the state are cooperating gratifyingly this hunting season in abiding by the hunting rules and regulations of the state. I do not, however want to leave the impression that there have not been any violations. There have been a great number of arrests and convictions, but on the whole the people are beginning to realize that the game of the state belongs to all people alike and that they must take only their share, leaving the other fellow his portion to take. As soon as the season is over and all reports are received, we will publish the complete number of arrests and convictions, and also the complete overall kill report of the various species of game throughout the state.

A recent directive which was issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service might be of interest to the reader. Waterfowl reared in captivity can and do lure wild birds to certain areas, and hunting for ducks and geese attracted in this manner is not lawful. The Federal rule states that such domesticated waterfowl must be removed to a barn or like enclosure a reasonable distance from the hunting area considerably in advance of the hunting season. In addition it would be necessary to remove any grain or other feed put out in the area for the captive birds which, in itself, could serve as a lure for the wild birds.

Another Federal regulation for the migratory waterfowl hunter was that all persons must sign their names across the face of the duck stamp. Several cases have already been made against sportsmen who purchased the stamp and failed to put their signature on it. The reasoning behind such a rule is to prevent the transfer of stamps from one hunter to another.

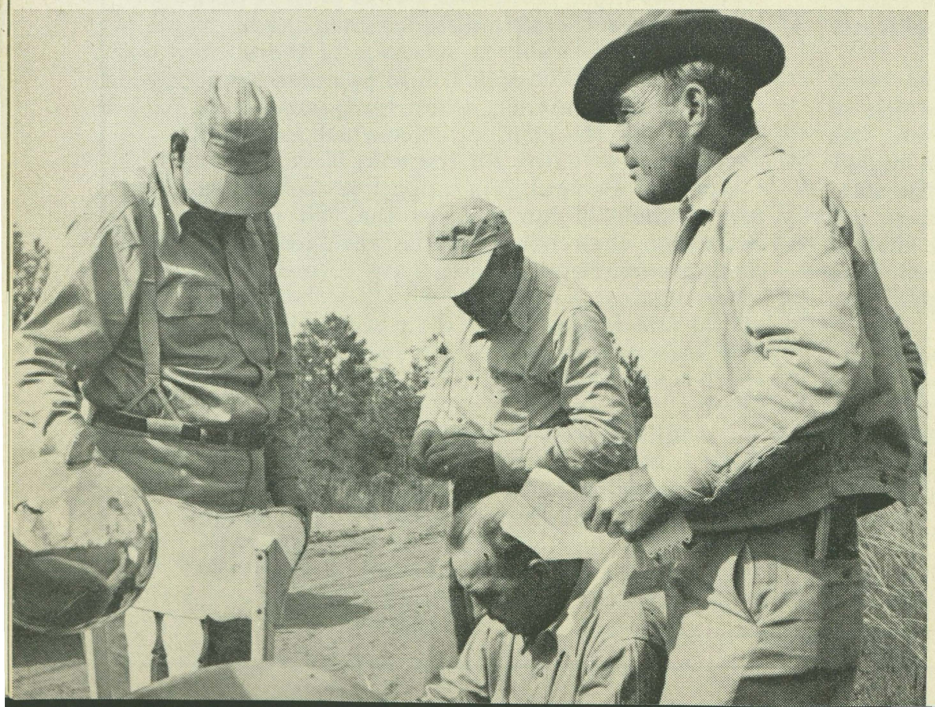
I would suggest that all of you who do any duck hunting place your duck stamp in the space provided for it on your hunting license and then sign your name across it. This would prevent any misunderstanding that might possibly arise should you have occasion to present your license to a Wildlife Officer.

CHARLES W. PACE

With Reservation

By
BILL HANSEN

In keeping with the regulations of the St. Marks Refuge hunt, all of the hunters had to check in and out of the reservation. Each hunter and his bag were recorded.



Speaking of reservations, it took a reservation to get on this reservation, and even then there was standing room only.

This year saw the opening of some 3,500 acres of the St. Marks Federal Wildlife Refuge to a controlled waterfowl hunting season. For the first time in many years, one of Florida's finest duck and goose hunting areas was made available to hunters each Wednesday and Saturday from November 14th to December 27th.

This beautiful refuge located on North Florida's Gulf Coast, covers large sections of wooded and marsh lands on both sides of the St. Marks River. Under the supervision of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, this haven for migrating waterfowl has become more and more popular with our feathered visitors from the North. The arrival of each fall finds thousands of geese, and certain specie of wild ducks settling down throughout this vast shelter.

This National Wildlife Refuge is located in the heart of the only major Canada goose wintering area in Florida. Covering approximately 67,000 acres, it extends from the vicinity of the Aucilla River westward to the eastern banks of the Ochlockonee River, covering parts of Taylor, Jefferson, and Wakulla Counties. Being located on the Gulf Coast, the refuge is comprised of salt, brackish and fresh water marshes, hardwood swamp, locally termed flatwoods and the higher long leaf pine-turkey oak ridges. The salt water marshes are to be found immediately bordering the bay shores while brackish and fresh water marshes are found fringing the abundant streams and ponds within the timbered areas.

Generally, the vast amount of wildlife on the refuge can be classified as seasonal. Wintering Canada geese as well as various specie of wild duck may be observed from November on through January.

No hunting had been allowed in the refuge for a number of years now, but this season, under the strictest of controls, 35 hunters were allowed to try their luck each Wednesday and Saturday for six weeks starting the 14th of November. All hunters were required to check in and out of checking stations set up by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Florida's Game Commission. Open from 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., a complete surveilance was maintained against any violations of the regulations governing the open

season for the taking of migratory birds. The hunting of other games besides geese and ducks was not allowed.

These controlled hunts were successful from the very beginning, with many bagging the limit in both categories. A quick stop at the checking point near Spring Creek at the Live Oak Island road netted the accompanying photos of one group checking into the reservation while others proudly display their kill for the Game and Fresh Water Commission checker. All kills of geese and duck were recorded, and the final tally will help wildlife officers in their continuous observations of waterfowl activity. The outcome of this year's controlled hunts will determine what procedure can be followed in the future.

The use of reports issued by Ducks Unlimited at Winnipeg, Canada have been of great assistance in prognosticating the waterfowl situation for Florida's hunting season. Shooters coming great distances to enjoy the open dates on the refuge, felt confident of success due to "Duckological" reports such as this one issued in November. The report indicated that most migratory birds were well on their way South, and a quick tour around the refuge proved the news correct.

This type of bulletin greatly assists wildlife officers and hunters in their preparations.

Waterfowl migration southward in full swing across the three prairie provinces . . . Reports from D. U. staffers Nov. 4 indicated the "big move" was on in earnest after some mild preliminaries which began at the end of October . . . Spectacular concentrations observed in Alberta and Saskatchewan now winging SOUTH. Many Lesser Scaup (Bluebills) had previously left Manitoba.

October's balmy weather came to an abrupt end on the 29th with a polar air mass moving over the prairies through the Mackenzie Valley funnel out of the western Arctic . . . That initial blast brought snow and freezing temperatures to northern Alberta and all of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Waterfowl immediately sought larger, more open waters, started "massing" for the big migration move to the SOUTH. D. U. observers report "a steady southward migration of ducks and geese—including Canada, White-front and Snow," since that first real snarl from Winter.

Julius Parker (left) of Tallahassee and Ralph Nicholson of Rose Hill Plantation took these three geese from the refuge in just a short time the morning of opening day.

A few northern Alberta waters are listed as "frozen out" and the weather is said to be getting colder gradually further south. The waterfowl population in central Saskatchewan was described as good, with Mallards higher in number than was two years past . . . High winds and snow Nov. 2nd in the area of the Quill Lakes started a stronger migration movement there.

Editors Note: Just prior to going to press, word was received from the Commissioner's office that the special hunts on the St. Marks Refuge were extended to January 9th. This means four extra days for the shooting of waterfowl, including Dec. 30, Jan. 2, Jan. 6, and Jan. 9.

While the duck count is being tallied, Tommy Whitley and Nick Fallier show that they managed their day's limit of geese. Part of the first group to try the reserve hunting, they had their quota by noon.

PREPARED FOR THE WORST

SOMETHING NEW has been added to the equipment Florida Wildlife Officers carry in the field. It is a complete, compact first aid kit that will enable him to give first aid to the injured.

Ninety percent of the officers have completed the Standard Red Cross course of instruction in First Aid the the injured. Some have gone through the Instructors Course and all have adequate training to cope with the common accidents and injuries suffered by the sportsmen in the field. Under the encouragement of each Division Director of the Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission the other 10% will soon complete the Standard Course.

The first aid kit contains a carefully selected assortment of bandages, antiseptics, burn ointments, triangular bandages, tourniquet, ammonia inhalents and a very compact and efficient kit for the treatment of snake bite.

The men have been carefully schooled and cautioned against attempting to render anything but first aid to the injured. They will minimize the danger of infection, control bleeding in the case of severe injuries, start immediate suction treatment in the case of snake bite and make the victim as comfortable as possible. After all, First Aid is rendering aid to the injured until medical aid can be obtained.

It should be comforting to the hunter and fishermen to know that in any emergency encountered in the field that they can call upon a Wildlife Officer and know that he is properly equipped and trained to help him. Remember that even the slightest injury, cut or abrasion can have serious consequences if not given proper attention.

Of timely interest in the field of first aid is a recent bulletin sent out by the American Red Cross as to the proper use of a tourniquet in severe cases of bleeding. Since this type of injury is a definite hazard to sportsmen who have numerous occassions to use axes or knives while hunting and fishing, plus the ever present danger of accidental gun shot wounds, we feel that this Red Cross bulletin should be reprinted here. It is a definite departure from instructions formerly given the layman in the use of this item:

USE OF THE TOURNIQUET ....

The use of the tourniquet for the control of severe bleeding has been the subject of considerable research since World War II. Experience with battle casualties in World War II and the Korean action has pointed to the need for a critical re-evaluation of tourniquet usage. The American Red Cross requested the Committee on Surgery, Division of Medical Sciences, of the National Research Council, to review the subject matter in the first aid textbook and the teaching outlines and to recommend a course of action to follow in teaching the use of the tourniquet to the public. The following information is based upon the recommendation of the National Research Council.

Although some *limbs* may be lost because gangrene develops after tourniquets are left in place for long periods, it is equally true that some *lives* may be lost because the release of the tourniquet at regular intervals permits the loss of sufficient blood to result in death. The injured person to whose limb a tourniquet has been applied may be assumed to have lost a considerable

amount of blood. Additional loss of even small quantities, insignificant in a healthy person, could be fatal.

There is now sufficient evidence to indicate that it is safe to leave a tourniquet undisturbed for several hours without risk of gangrene. In cold weather the time can be further extended without undue risk.

First aiders should recognize that the application of a tourniquet to a limb is a *serious* step, but it may also save a life. The dangers:

1. If the tourniquet is left on too long, the limb may be lost.
2. If it is removed before blood volume can be replaced, the additional bleeding may prove fatal.
3. If it is removed after a long period of application, it may increase shock, even though no further bleeding occurs. This condition, called "tourniquet shock," may be irreversible despite multiple transfusions.

THEREFORE, A TOURNIQUET SHOULD BE USED ONLY FOR SEVERE LIFE-THREATENING HEMORRHAGE, WHICH CANNOT BE CONTROLLED BY OTHER MEANS. Actually, the use of a tourniquet is seldom required. Crushing wounds or large lacerations, where large arteries are severed, or in cases of partial or complete severance of a body part are the only instances where application of a tourniquet may be justified.

The present procedure for the use of the tourniquet will be as follows:

1. Place the tourniquet close to the wound, but not at the wound edge. There should be unbroken skin between the tourniquet and the wound. If the wound is near a joint, obviously the wrap will be made at the nearest point above the joint.
2. Make sure it is applied tightly enough to stop bleeding. Improperly applied, it may increase bleeding and hasten death.
3. Once the tourniquet is applied, it should not be released, no matter how long it has been in place, except by a physician. Physicians are prepared to control hemorrhage and replace blood volume adequately.
4. A notation should always be made and attached to the victim, giving the location and the hour of application.
5. Improvised tourniquets should be made of flat material about two inches wide (a cravat bandage, stockings, or a belt, for example). Don't use rope, wire, or sash cord; they may cause injuries to the underlying tissues and blood vessels.

While it is true that the Wildlife Officer himself needs the first aid kit due to his hazardous occupation, the motivating thought behind this new program in first aid, was to be able to render assistance to the sportsmen. DON'T HESITATE TO CALL ON HIM IN ANY EMERGENCY — HE WANTS TO HELP.

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A Commissioner Comments . . .

A. STERLING HALL
Bradenton
Commissioner, First District
(South Florida Division)

IN MY OPINION the function of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission of Florida may be stated quite succinctly; "The function of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission of Florida is to provide the best hunting and fishing possible for those of us who live today and at the same time preserve these natural resources so that they may be enjoyed by the generation to follow". It is my view that every action and every policy of the Commission should be scrutinized with this rule in mind and if it does not conform, then it is not a good action or a good policy.

When this rule is applied to the various activities of the Commission it becomes pretty evident to me that our work is indeed dedicated to making better hunting and fishing, both now and later. Feeding and restocking programs for game animals, fish stocking, rough fish control, hyacinth control, managed hunting areas, law enforcement, and an intensive educational program all contribute to that ultimate goal.

The South Florida Division, which I represent on the Commission, is comprised of fourteen counties, namely; Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Manatee, Polk, Hardee, DeSoto, Sarasota, Charlotte, Lee, Glades, Hendry, and Highlands. However, Hendry County enforcement is handled through the office of the Everglades division. A glance at the map will show that there is a complexity of problems and situations in the South Florida Division. Much of the area is bordered by salt water while on the east, Lake Okeechobee is partly within our scope. There are highlands and swamps, rivers and lakes. We have managed hunting areas in Glades, Charlotte, and Hendry Counties. The bass hatchery is located at Eagle Lake in Polk County. The central office of the South Florida Division is located at Lakeland and is operated by the division director; E. T. "Red" Heinen. Believing that the morale of the men and the best interest of the Commission could be better served by promoting a man within the organization, I designated Mr. Heinen to be director when Fred Jones resigned. I had counted on Mr. Jones to help me through my early period as a Commissioner but I must say that "Red" Heinen has done a swell job and is tremendously popular with both the men in the field and with the public at large.

I have been very pleased to observe that the sportsmen of Florida are supporting the Commission activities more and more, and that is particularly true in this area which has a large number of organized sportsmen's clubs. It is quite true that there is disagreement concerning the best answer to many of our problems but I am convinced that at least the hunters and fishermen of Florida realize that the Commission is trying to do a real and effective job for them and that conservation, not politics, is the keynote of its activities.

As in all the other areas of the state we could use a number of additional men in our enforcement work. In certain counties we need Wildlife Officers desperately. However, there are no funds available to pay them or to equip them and we are doing the best we can under these conditions. I have discovered that a great many persons are completely unfamiliar with the system under which the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission operates.This Commission does not receive any appropriation from the state Legislature. Our only funds come from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and a few permits of various kinds. We have to live within our means as few other state bodies must.

It is, therefore, a great consolation to have the evidence that the hunters and fishermen believe that their license money is going for a good cause and is well spent. United and helpful sportsmen can do a tremendous job in helping us enforce the law and to bring better game and fish management practices into Florida.

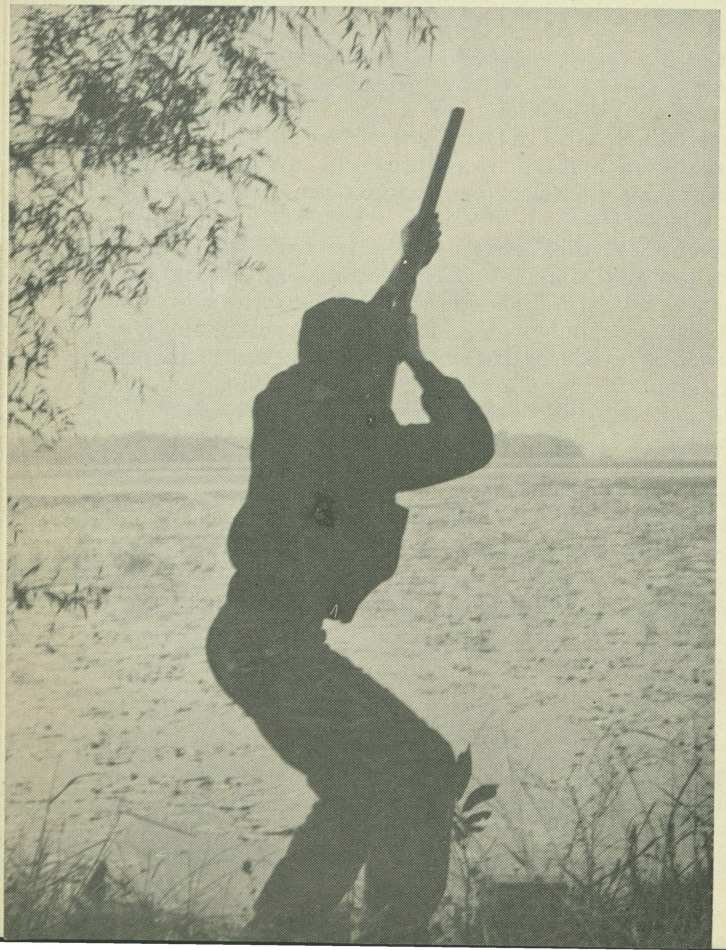
We are learning things all the time and the old idea that new things are no good is dying out. I have made an intensive study of conservation practices in other states and I think it is amazing and tremendously encouraging to learn that in spite of constantly increasing population and more intensive hunting and fishing, our wildlife resources are making remarkable comebacks in many sections and there is every evidence that better hunting and fishing is not just a dream but a proven reality.

I have deemed it a rare privilege to serve on this Commission. Since 1917 I have been fishing in Florida waters and hunting in Florida forests. I thought I knew a lot about the wildlife of our state and also about the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and its activities. I now tell you truthfully that I have learned more in this year as a member of the Commission than I did in all the years which preceded it. We are never too old to learn and profit from research and experiment and I feel confident that the sportsmen of this state will fall in solidly behind the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and help us provide better hunting now and for the years to come.

High Noon:

NOVEMBER 12TH

WILDLIFE COVERS AN OPENING DAY DUCK HUNT ON A NORTH FLORIDA PLANTATION



ON THE 12th of November, hunters all over the state, eagerly awaited the noon-day go ahead signal that would launch the 1953-1954 hunting season for waterfowl. All the signs indicated a definite abundance of migratory birds in all the likely habitats, and innumerable nimrods were prepared for that early start.

In various ways, hunters assembled for their first kill of the season. Singly, in pairs, and in groups, men and women gathered at their chosen sites, each hoping that he or she might be first with the days bag.

One of the most spectacular of the planned hunts was held at the famous Foshalee Plantation, located some fifteen miles North of Tallahassee. Each year, the D. S. Ingalls and R. L. Irelands play host to a group of forty or fifty guest hunters for the opening day of the waterfowl hunting season. This year, in their absence, the congenial Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell graciously handled all the necessary arrangements for another of these hunting day inaugurals.

Shortly before noon, many anxious duck hunters began to assemble on that part of the Foshalee Plantation bordering a portion of Lake Iamonia in Northwest Florida. As midday approached, guides poled the duck boats, carrying two shooters each and their decoys, out to the newly made blinds that dotted the lake. Others made use of the natural blinds along the shore line, for when that first shot sounded, the ducks would be flying in all directions.

Winged activity was continuous as every one seemed to disappear into their various lairs. Just before high

(Continued on Page 14)

In the early hours of the morning, while waiting for the twelve o'clock official opening of the migratory bird season, most of the hunters spent their time readying their equipment and talking of the relative merits of their respective guns and shot. Anticipation and excitement ran high. Almost everyone on the hunt returned with his limit.

About eleven o'clock most of the hunters started heading for the blinds that had been assigned them. Here Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell, hosts for the hunting party are just starting out for their blind after getting everyone else under way.

Lake Iamonia, being very shallow, necessitates the use of a pole instead of a paddle to transport the boats from the shore to the blinds. The many blinds used in the hunt had been built weeks ahead in preparation for the opening day event. Some of the guests who have been attending the hunt annually, have traditionally been assigned the same blinds year after year.

The first man to return to the shore with his limit, Pat Spear, arrived shortly after one o'clock, having taken little more than an hour to bag his quota. Some of the guests, disappointed that the hunting at Foshalee Plantation was not as good as in previous years, said that last year over half of the guests returned with their limits within forty-five minutes after the season started.

One of the hunters, early to return with his bag limit, speaks well for Florida hunting in that he was Marvin Griffin, Lieutenant-Governor of Georgia. Only one of the hunters came back from the blinds empty-handed.

Although about half of the guests were back about two o'clock, many of them were coming in later in the afternoon. All of them returned for the lunch that had been set at two-thirty, and afterwards, the ones that had not bagged their limit went back to the blinds to finish out their quotas.

noon, a certain calm settled over the lake, and the area seemed void of any living soul.

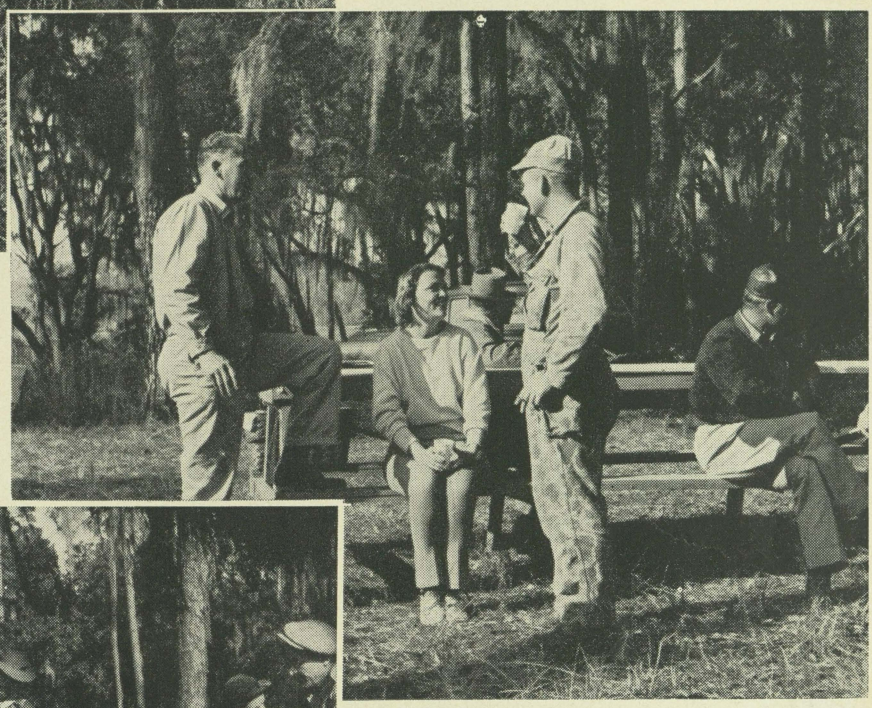
As the hands of our watch eased into that "straight up" position, some shots sounded from the far side of Lake Iamonia. Soon, a large flight of broadbills glided in over the blinds, and the new waterfowl season was on.

Shooting became continuous as our many feathered travelers took to the air, soaring from one place to another. Most of the first shots were ineffective, but it did tend to keep the wild fowl moving, and soon,

(Continued on Page 33)

The lunch that had been prepared by the hostess, Mrs. J. A. Campbell was one that would long be remembered by all of the people attending. In traditional old Southern style, one of the main attractions was Southern Fried Chicken, not to mention Baked Virginia Ham.

All during the afternoon, scenes like this were typical as pleased and excited hunters returned with their bag limits. Here Country Hands of Foshalee Plantation hands his kill of Mallards to Miss Florence Bogar of Tallahassee. The battle of the sexes seemed to be no controversial issue in this opening day hunt because all of the women hunters returned with kills equal to the men.



Before the elaborate lunch was served, many of the hunters who had returned early spent their time comparing their bag and telling of different experiences that had happened during the hunt. One of the hunters had killed three ducks with one shot early in the day, but ironically couldn't get his fourth one until two hours later.

After the lunch had been eaten and the leftovers (what little there was left) was packed back into the cars, the guests who had already bagged their limit but were enjoying themselves so much that they didn't want to leave sat around until late in the day waiting for the more unlucky hunters to return. On the far left is Millard Caldwell, former Governor of Florida, one of the traditionally annual guests of the Foshalee Plantation opening day hunt.

Dr. H. R. Wilber

Mister President

of the Florida Wildlife Federation

by **DEWEY HILDING**

Doctor H. R. Wilber closed his office in Jeffersonville, Indiana in the summer of 1951, came to Florida and decided to make his home in DeLand.

The Florida Wildlife Federation, at it's annual meeting held in Orlando a few weeks ago, elected Dr. Wilber to be it's new president.

Anyone who knows Dr. Wilber even casually will recognize in those two incidents a symbol of a very significant segment of his life and personality. His Kentucky and Indiana friends are a little surprised that it took the Floridians two years to get around to tapping Dr. Wilber for the Federation job, but actually the Florida sportsmen wasted little time in putting this nationally known Wildlife Conservation authority to work in this state. He has been president of the Volusia Wildlife Association of DeLand, Florida for the past year and has also been serving as a director in the state organization.

As a young man Dr. Wilber went to work as a research chemist for Thomas A. Edison at West Orange, New Jersey. Edison liked Wilber and they became friends. But Wilber's real interest was in medicine. He wanted to become a surgeon. He talked about this with Edison and the great inventor told him to, "go and follow the career you are most interested in and it will bring you the most success and happiness." Wilber went to the University of Louisville School of Medicine and became a surgeon.

Perhaps some of the great inventor's tireless curiosity and boundless energy wore off on his young chemist friend, For Dr. Wilber is a dynamic personality, and full of a great restlessness. His workshop is the world. Everything he comes in contact with gets his attention. But most of all, he reacts to people, and people react to him. Mrs. Wilber expressed it thus: "People like 'Wibb' because 'Wibb' likes people."

Dr. Wilber specialized in surgery beginning his practice in Lebanon, Kentucky in 1928. In 1934 he moved to Jeffersonville, Indiana where he continued to practice his profession until he came to DeLand in 1951. He earned an enviable reputation for skill in his profession.

When his friend, a heart specialist, looked him straight in the eye one day and said, "'Wibb' this is it, you can either quit practicing or quit living", Dr. Wilber met the blow with the same cool decisiveness that characterized his professional work. He knew what had to be done. He knew how to do it and he did it forthwith. He sat down with his wife and together they began to plan a new life, their future. First they would move to Florida: far enough from the scene of his marked success in surgery to remove any temptation to return to his old practice.

Dr. Wilber is an ardent fisherman. Here he shows a good catch of St. Johns River bass.

Asked why they chose Florida for their new home and DeLand in particular, Dr. Wilber disclosed that he had been visiting Florida to fish and hunt for the past fifteen years. Usually he went to Pensacola, or to Sarasota where his parents now live.

Dr. Wilber and his Ariel's Seaview Betty, famed field trial winner.

Dr. Wilber wanted to be in a place that had some seasonal change of weather; a place that would be cool in winter. Also there were the two boys of college age to be considered. But further, there must be ample opportunity for release of the pent up energy of the man who had laid aside the instruments of his hard earned and cherished profession. A man whose leisure hours had nearly always been spent in the open with either rod or gun.

They liked DeLand. And this is a good place to say that DeLand likes them. The boys chose Stetson University. The younger son is a senior at Stetson. The older one is now out of school and serving his country in the Navy.

"My first eighteen months here I fished every day that the weather would permit", said Dr. Wilber. (And for Dr. Wilber there are darn few days in Florida when the "weather doesn't permit"). "I consider this the best bass fishing area in the world. Also, perhaps the best hunting area in Florida lies around Ocala as a center: and living here, I am close to that. I've been an ardent and successful hunter all my life. Especially bird hunting with good dogs. I haven't hunted since I moved to Florida two years ago because of the restrictions placed on my physical activities by my medical advisers. But the day is not too far off now, I think, when I shall again be able to take to the fields with a gun in my arm."

"In the meantime my interest in the sport is unabated. And, of course, I am highly interested in the conservation efforts affecting the population of game."

"In the past I devoted a lot of time and interest to the training and

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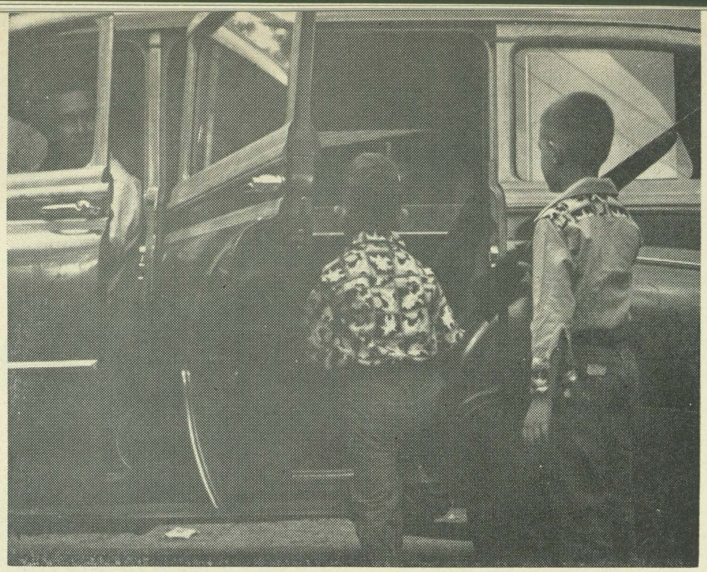


WHO SAID IT WAS STILL DARK AT SIX-THIRTY?
Getting up early and starting off by the dawn's early light in this case didn't help expedite matters any since part of the next day had to be used again for the same purpose.

YOU DO UNDERST
Here again was another futi Buddy Chittenden of Tallah what was wanted of them ten seconds. Fortunately, fa attentiv

AW, COME ON! JUST STAY LIKE THAT FOR ONE MINUTE
Anything short of a ball and chain would have no effect at all on keeping Camp and Buddy to remain even in the approximate vicinity of the camera for more than two minutes at a time.

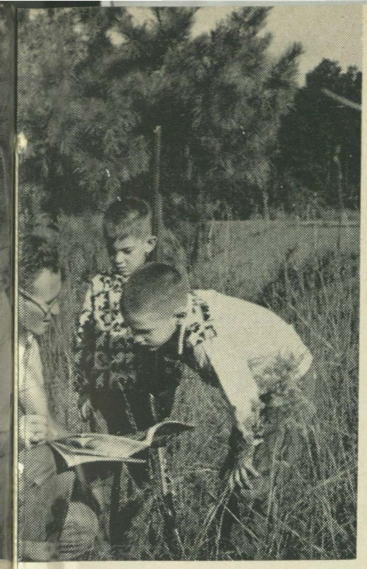
YOU CAN'T JU

THERE'S AN old saying that we all know so well to be true, that 'You can't judge a book by its cover', and we all readily adhere to the fact that this is so, but we down here at Florida Wildlife dare to suggest that everytime we do have an exceptionally good cover, we hope that it might be fairly well indicative of the magazine inside of it. This month, aside from having what we consider one good cover, we have gone all out and produced what we think are two good covers. This feat, we boast, is no easy task, especially when considering that the subject matter is made up of children, and if you've ever tried to get small children to stay still long enough even for a posed snapshot, you have a fairly good idea of what it takes to get them to remain still for a sequence of pictures. But even this process is much later in the whole plan of taking a good cover picture.

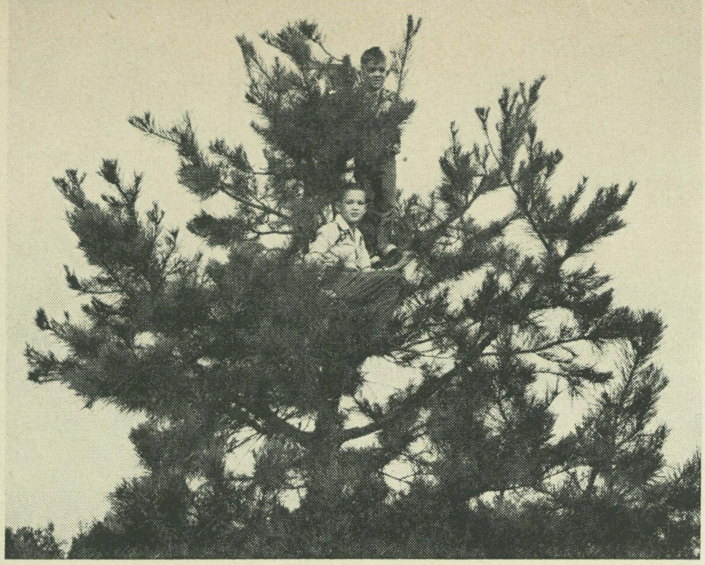
First of all, you have to have an idea, which in itself is somewhat of a problem if you're trying to get something a little bit different, especially for December, when every possible angle concerning Christmas

BOY! DID WE EVER GIVE THAT CAMERA A TIME!
This was one thing that Camp and Buddy did stay still long enough for — a quick lunch after a tiresome morning of what was supposedly posing for a cover picture.

NOW, I'M SURE THEY WERE OU
Photographer Bill Hansen had to back long enough to walk back either the kids had gone off



AND, DON'T YOU?
e effort. Showing Camp and assee the artist's sketches of eld their attention for all of her Chittenden was a more subject.



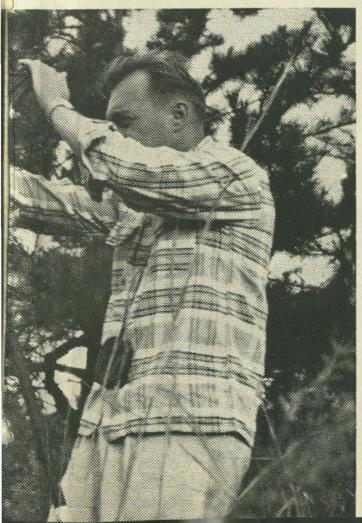
BUT IT'S MORE FUN UP HERE
See what we mean? This sort of thing didn't happen just once but at least ten times. And if they weren't up a tree, they were half a mile off down some winding path.

UDGE A BOOK

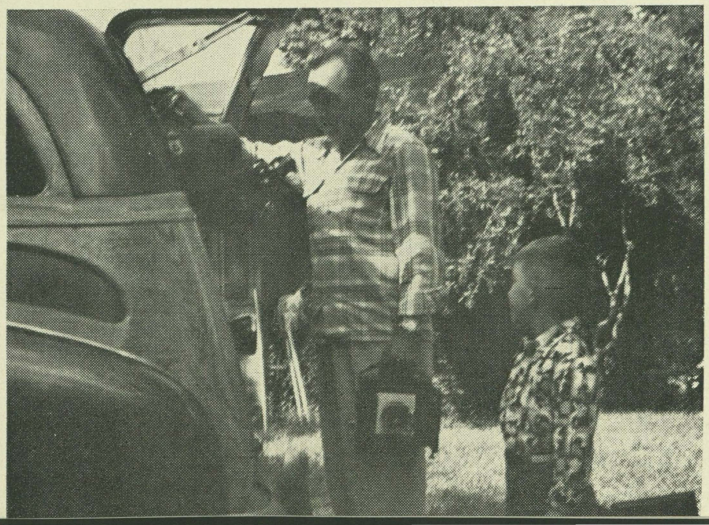
has been used and reused. Then, come, preliminary, artist's sketches, and layouts in order to get some plan for composition. After this is done, there is a sometimes prolonged search for the proper location, which in this case was especially difficult because of the fact that the background had to be appropriate from both the front and the back in order to tell the story that we wanted to convey. Also, these pictures, supposedly representing a December scene, had to be taken in October, the foliage had to be evergreens in one direction and an open field in the other, rather than the bare trees of winter, because at the time of taking the pictures, trees were just beginning to turn color and none were yet bare. After all of this preliminary preparation, then the work really begins, and in this instance took two days hard labor. We thought that just for the fun of it, you, the reader, would like to go along with us on the first day and see what a photographer has to go through in order to obtain a picture good enough to judge Florida Wildlife by—we hope.

NOW IF YOU CAN STOP WIGGLING JUST A SECOND
Light exposure-meter readings were almost useless, because as soon as the meter was read and the camera lens adjusted, somebody would move either away three feet or back two.

OUT THERE A MINUTE AGO!
to do no more than turn his ck to the camera to find that ain or had switched positions.



GOSH! I'M GLAD THAT'S OVER!
After the sun got too low for taking color pictures, everybody was so tired of posing and telling how to pose that they all agreed it would be a good idea to finish up the job the next day. We're not sure whether Buddy was smiling or smirking.



WHAT IS *Game Management?*

by RICHARD HARLOW and
MAURICE NAGGIAR

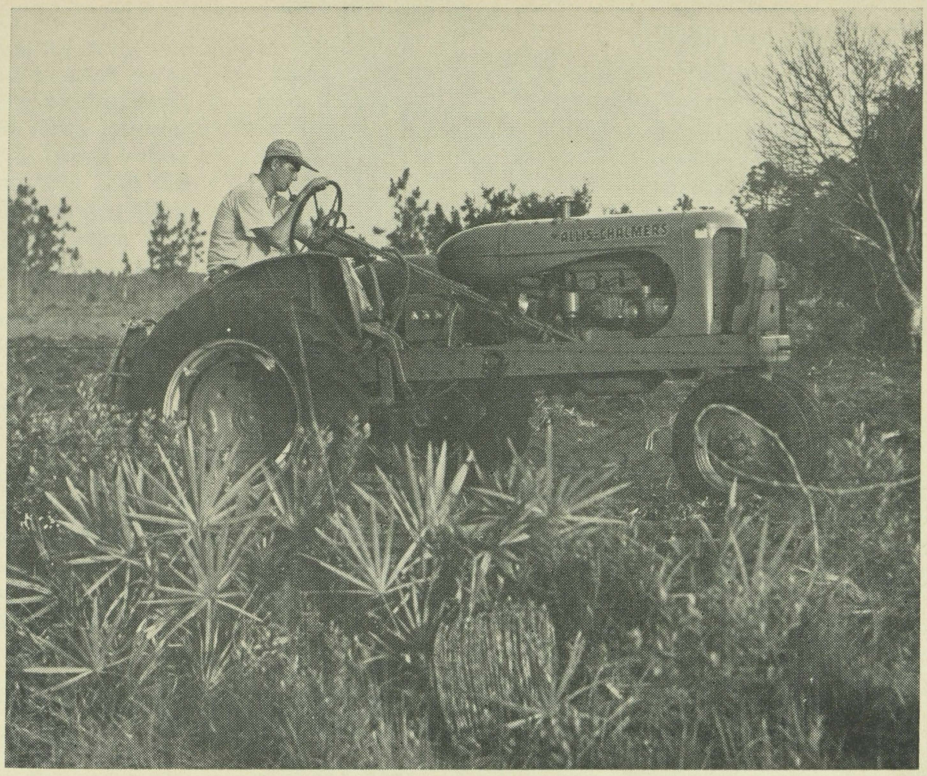
The science of game management in its modern concepts is a comparatively new arrival on the American scene. For this reason there are many people who are unfamiliar with what game management involves. It is only natural that, in the minds of these people, the question should arise, just what is game management?

Game management may be defined as the art of making land produce a sustained annual yield of wildlife. It is comparable to farming, livestock raising, and other land use arts in its basic concepts. However, because of the nature of his "livestock", the game manager lacks the means for exercising the direct and rigid control of his charges such as is the case, for example, with the cattle raiser.

Wildlife is a product of its environment. Whether or not a given area supports a satisfactory population of game is directly dependent upon the presence or absence of certain basic factors.

Just as with the human race, food, water, and shelter must be present to enable a population to thrive, or even to exist.

This then is an important key to the management of the wildlife resource. It is through the carefully planned manipulation of the environment, that is, the surroundings in which the wildlife must live, that it is possible to bring about an increase in game populations or to sustain a satisfactory population in the face of increased pressure.



Game management includes such activities as preparing soil for the planting of Pensacola Bahai in this fenced food plot. This plant is an excellent quail and turkey food.

To serve this end, Florida, as well as the other progressive wildlife management states, employs college trained technicians conversant with the most modern, up-to-date techniques in the profession.

The duties of the wildlife manager are varied. The following will give the reader an idea of some of the important activities with which the wildlife biologist is concerned.

Reconstruction of the habitat so that it will produce and support a greater population of game. This is accomplished by such methods as food plot plantings, planting of field border vegetative strips, marsh land flooding, selective timber cutting methods, and agricultural conservation practices to help retain the most basic of all resources, the soil.

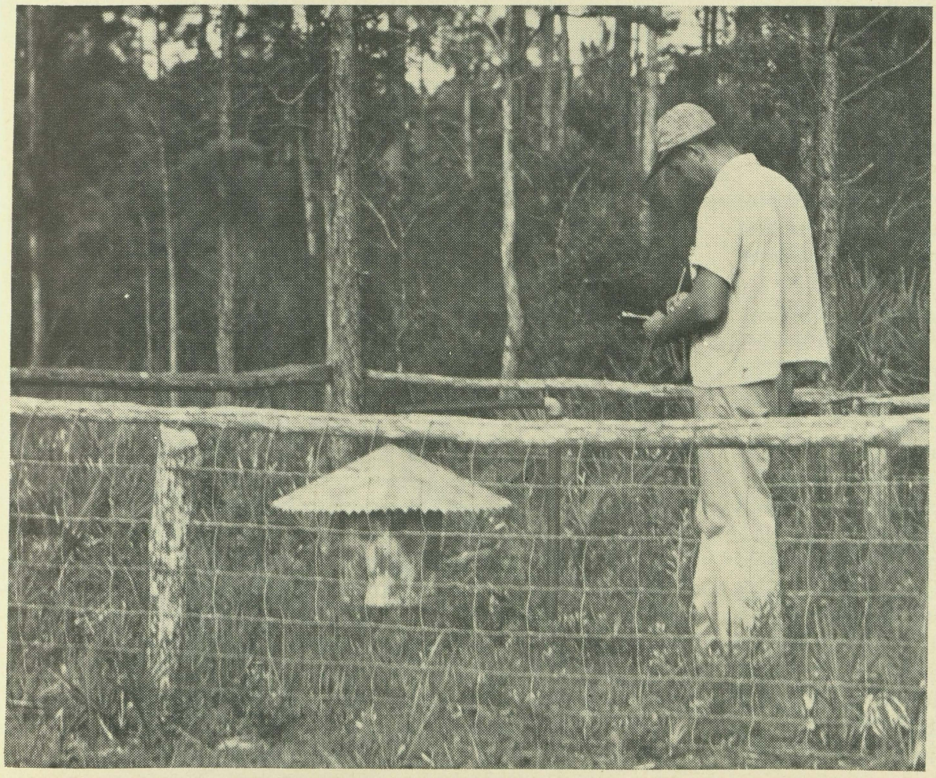
The game manager must keep accurate records of game population fluctuations (monthly, seasonal and annual) so that more realistic recommendations may be presented regarding open and closed seasons, and other measures governing the harvest of the wildlife crop.

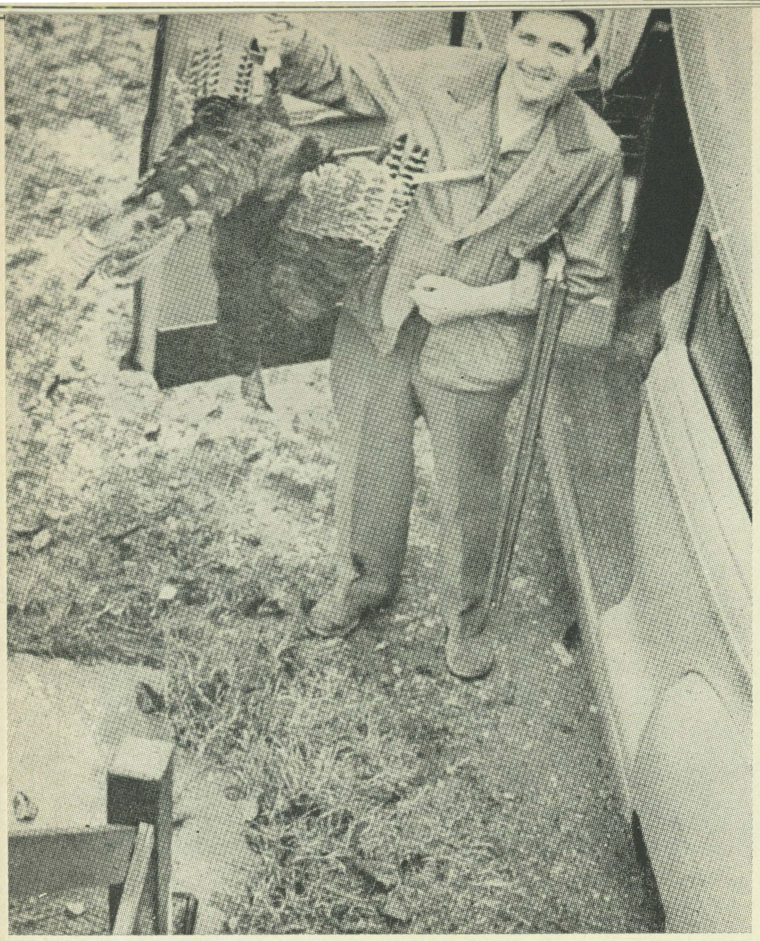
The game technician must study the food habits of his charges and carry out research regarding the interrelationships of the different wildlife species.

It is his responsibility to restock areas where the game supply has disappeared, after a careful study of the area has been made to determine if the habitat is suitable to sustain a reintroduced game species.

He must also collect data on game from hunters during the open sea-

Gathering data concerning game birds and animals is an important activity of the wildlife technician. Here, information is being recorded regarding use of a turkey feeder.





What Story does your Bagged Turkey Tell?

This year Commission game biologists and wildlife management students will man a selected group of game checking stations in Florida. These men will be stationed there to examine wild turkeys (and deer) bagged during the open season. The information they hope to gather will include the sex, age and weight of each bird. However, if your bird is not checked by one of these men in the field, you still may be of direct assistance to your Game Commission by sending only two feathers, plus any other information taken from the turkey that you reported to a checking station not manned by a technically trained man.

For information about which two feathers you should send to the Commission, refer to the short item entitled, "Elementary, My Dear Watson."

This year, again, the Commission is asking that you cooperate with game biologists and checking station operators on the Management Areas in furnishing needed information on the turkeys you kill.

Many hunters will naturally raise the question, "Why bother?" or, more naturally, "What's all this got to do with improving my turkey hunting?" The Commission doesn't set up checking stations to inconvenience the hunter. Nor do public-minded citizens who operate these stations fill out a card on each turkey killed just to have something to do. Game biologists do not examine your bird, and record all information about it, just to have something for their files. These men are accumulating facts about this largest of our game birds in order that your Commission may accumulate, analyze and evaluate facts, to see where we stand and what can be done in the management of the wild turkey. Through the cooperation of every sportsman who kills a turkey, it is believed that future turkey hunting in Florida may be benefitted.

Why does the Commission want to know how many turkeys are killed in each county of the state? Do you know of any business that does not take at least an annual inventory of what it has on hand? If so, it probably won't be in business for long. The Commission is your business! It measures your profits and losses in the form of game increases and decreases through these checking stations. No one can truthfully say how many turkeys we have in any one county, nor in the state as a whole. But most certainly the number of birds killed each year is an indication of whether the turkey population is increasing, decreasing or remaining static. When you fail to report the turkey or turkeys that you kill, the total kill for that county appears to decrease. A decreasing kill indicates a decreasing population. A decreasing population needs protection, and protection calls for shorter seasons and/or decreased bag limits. So, who loses? Not just the hunter who fails to report his kill, but all hunters.

Why does the Commission want to know the sex of the turkeys killed in each county? Admittedly, no one can say how many turkeys there are in any one county prior to the gunning season. Even if we know the exact number of turkeys killed during the open season, no one can tell how many birds remain as breeders for next year's crop.

However, if we know the number of gobblers and hens killed, from the reports obtained at the checking stations, we may assume that these birds are a sample of the sex ratio remaining in a particular area. We may further assume that the survivors are in the same ratio of gobblers to hens. This is where knowing the ages of the birds killed comes into the picture.

What is the importance of knowing the age of each turkey killed in each county? There are two good reasons for wanting this information. The first has to do with the ratio of breeding birds that survive the

hunting season. Wild turkey toms, unlike their domestic cousins probably do not breed until they are two years old. Therefore, it is important to have some idea of the ages of the remaining gobblers. Fortunately, the wild turkey is a polygamous bird. One gobbler will mate with several hens. Hens will breed when they are only one year old. Again, assuming that the sex and age ratios of the birds that survive are similar to those of the birds killed, this information will provide a much clearer picture of breeding conditions in each area.

The ages of turkeys killed by hunters provide another important indicator of the well-being of the turkey population in each section. If we know, through the reports made at the checking stations how many old hens and how many young birds of both sexes are killed in each county, then we may assume the productivity of the turkey population of that county.

Some hunters apparently are reluctant to check their kills at these checking stations because they feel that game management in general means decreased hunting, but they are wrong in this assumption. Nothing could be further from the truth. Game management calls for utilizing to the *fullest* the harvest, in the form of game shot. High populations and high productivity mean more shooting. Low populations or low productivity mean less shooting. It's as simple as that.

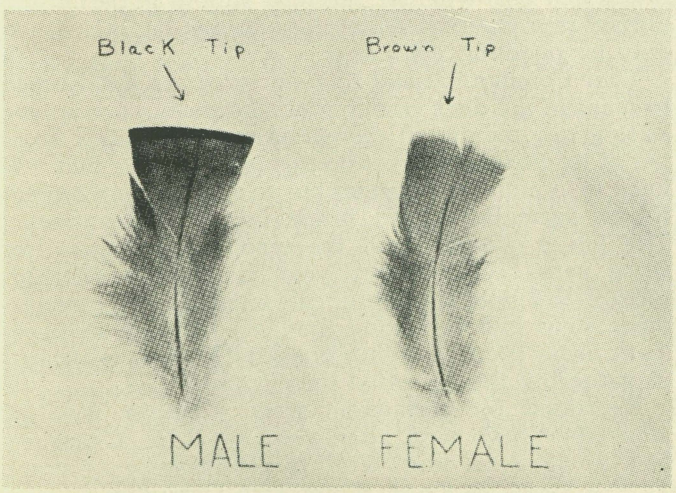
The best measures of both populations and productivity is, therefore, based on (1) the number of turkeys that you report to checking stations (2) the number of birds that district game biologists and wildlife students are able to examine in order to determine sexes and ages and (3) the number of birds whose breast and wing feathers you forward to the Tallahassee office.

Whether or not turkey management, and that means turkey hunting, can be improved in your county depends mainly upon your cooperation. Your information will enable the Commission to determine, logically and fairly, how much turkey hunting your county can support.

It's up to you.

Reprinted by permission from Virginia Wildlife, November 1953, with alterations by E. B. Chamberlain Jr., Federal Aid Wildlife Coordinator, for the Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission.

ELEMENTARY, MY DEAR WATSON



How many times did the famous Mr. Sherlock Holmes baffle his friend, Dr. Watson, with those words, "Elementary, my dear Watson?" And yet, each time his seemingly miraculous deductions depended upon no crystal ball, but rather evolved from careful observation.

Your Game Commission cannot tell by seeing a man's tattooed arm that he has just returned from the Orient where he successfully bagged 329 tigers with a Luger pistol. Nor can we tell from the mud on a man's shoes that he is the seventh son of an absconding bank teller from "Gobbler's Knob." Such deductions are left to our sleuthing friend.

But we can, however, with only two feathers from your wild turkey, tell you whether your prize was a gobbler or a hen, and whether the bird was hatched in 1953 or earlier. Believe that? If not why not test us and see?

If you accept our challenge, here's what you do. Remove a breast feather (it must be a breast feather) from your turkey. Then cut the last five inches from the tip of the leading wing feather. This feather is the one farthest from the turkey's body (again, it must be this particular feather.) Now, place both these feathers in an envelope together with a slip of paper bearing your name, address, county in which the bird was killed, the date killed, and weight of bird (give weight only if you weighed the bird). Send to the Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Florida.

It may take awhile to get to your letter, but we promise you that, if you send the proper feathers, we'll let you know the sex and age of your turkey.

(Rewritten by permission from Virginia Wildlife November, 1953)

Why Report Your Deer Kill?

Were you among the hunters who reported the taking of a deer in Florida last fall? Whether your luck held out or not, you will be glad to know that your Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has enlarged the work aimed at better management of your deer herds. The need for this has come about because of a gigantic increase in deer and deer hunting just in the past 10 years.

The management of a living resource, such as deer, presents a complex problem. It is for this very reason that a statewide study has been undertaken. What are the aims of our deer management? Your Commission wants to support the maximum number of deer that will be compatible with the other land uses on the deer ranges. This means that they want to give the hunters a maximum amount of recreation. It means, too, that they want to give the public at large a chance to see and enjoy those deer. However, it also means that the deer must not be permitted to increase to a point where they destroy important forest growth or become destructive to agricultural crops. It means, in brief, that only in a few cases can an area be devoted to the production of deer alone.

And what are the controls for this population growth? The reduction of numbers by hunting is the only logical step. It must be remembered here, too, that once a deer herd is at a high level it cannot be controlled by shooting bucks alone. The "buck law" gives use our deer herd—the "any deer" seasons control it.

Game biologists will be working twelve months of the year gathering facts needed in this management. We are finding out just where the deer are, how many we have and also what shape they are in. Records are kept of the bucks, does and fawns seen. The whole field force is submitting needed facts. During the season on deer, you, the hunter, can be the most important contributor to this fact finding. Through the use of special checking stations on our management areas, we hope to handle many deer. It is only in this handling that we can learn such things as weights and antler development—which are good indicators of how good the food supply is and also shows where the best deer are being produced. From the age of the deer we can find how the hunting pressures are affecting them, how long the average deer is living and just how many deer are dying each year from all causes. From the reproductive tract of the doe, we can determine what age classes are producing the most fawns and also whether the food supply is permitting normal reproduction. All of these things can be learned only by handling your deer.

Your Commission and its field force are determined to manage the deer resource of Florida in such a way as to give a maximum recreation to the greatest number of its citizens and yet do this in a manner that will keep their numbers compatible with the other recreational, agricultural and forest uses on their range. The job is complex and the resource dynamic. For these very reason, every year presents a different picture and will, therefore, call for different management steps and havesting methods. On the management areas cooperate with checking station personnel in gathering this essential information.

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FISHING

by
CHUCK SCHILLING

With this issue of FLORIDA WILDLIFE magazine, we assume the duties of your Fishing Editor. To this page each month, we will bring news and information designed to be of interest to all sports fishermen of all Florida.

Because good sportsmanship and the conservation of our fishery resources are an integral part of sports fishing, they, too, will come under the scope of our reporting. Most Florida fresh water fishermen also fish in salt water, so we will include light tackle salt water fishing in our discussions.

When occasion demands, we will make sallies into photography, boats, motors, tackle and all other subjects akin to angling for the elusive game fish — we hope the readers of FLORIDA WILDLIFE Magazine will consider this corner their own to use as they see fit. We will run a question and answer column if inquiries warrant and will reply to personal mail to the best of our ability and as our time permits. We intend to enjoy our stay on these pages and hope that you do likewise.

SCHOOLING BASS

Reports from the St. Johns River at Welaka, Lake Santa Fe near Keystone Heights, Orange Lake and Lake Lochloosa between Ocala and Gainesville all tell of school bass running wild. This is "old hat" to residents of these communities but is completely unknown to a large part of Florida's bass fishermen. Nothing more unlike bass fishing could possibly be imagined.

My introduction to this exciting sport came years ago at Lake George on the St. Johns River. It was a cool, spring morning, and the early mists were hanging over the water as we pushed away from the boat dock. Our guide kept peering into the mist shrouded sky as we slowly cruised along the channel. After a bit, the sun burned through and visibility improved to the point where we could see flock of sea gulls wheeling and diving into the water a mile or so ahead. As soon as these birds were spotted, our guide gunned the motor and off we ran in that direction, the guide warning us to have our tackle ready.

As we drew nearer, we could see a patch of water several acres in size lying under the birds and being whipped to a froth by a school of feeding fish. As we watched, a large black bass leaped from the water with a foot long needlefish crossways in his mouth.

Here was a school of feeding bass driving shad minnows and needlefish to the surface and then cutting them to pieces. No school of marauding bluefish could present a more completely savage spectacle. We cast from the drifting boat and were fast to leaping bass at once. I was using a top water plug and my fishing buddy was using a spoon. The fish took either the moment they touched the water. These bass ran about 1½ lb. on the average, with an occasional one going two or three pounds. After a bit, the action slowed and finally stopped. The birds departed, and we followed their example to again cruise the channels looking for the telltale sign of diving sea gulls. Some black bass fishing!

Not always are schooling bass so ready to take the first bait offered. They can at times be just as choosy as a sulking tarpon. On one occasion, a small yellow trailer fly behind an underwater plug was the only winning combination. Another time, two flies tied in tandem did the trick. So be sure to experiment on school bass if they prove reluctant to strike your favorite lures.

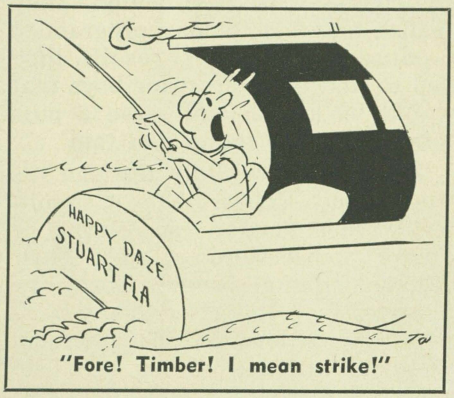
A trick I learned just recently pays off in bigger than average fish. Using a spinning outfit and casting weighted bucktails, I learned to cast ACROSS the school of feeding bass and allow my lure to sink to the bottom. A slow retrieve, using a long, sweeping motion of the rod tip, bumps the bucktail along the bottom UNDER the feeding fish. As a rule, the smaller fish in the school are apt to surface, competing briskly for the bait, while the larger and slower moving bass are down deep waiting for cripples and stragglers. Casting into the middle of the school generally results in the little fellows grabbing your bait before it can get down to the larger game.

Top or bottom, large or small, school bass are fun and are a novel experience to anyone trying them for the first time.

WATER, WATER

A recent trip around the state showed high water in every lake, pond, river and creek. All the old timers are looking forward to the best fresh water fishing we have had in a long time.

It is our opinion that drainage and widely fluctuating water levels are the most detrimental single factor to our fresh water game fish populations. If the fresh waters of Florida could once again be brought back to their old levels, most of our fresh water game fish problems would either be solved or considerably lessened — praise the day! END



"Fore! Timber! I mean strike!"

Operation Optimist

by
DENVER ST. CLAIRE

IN FLORIDA, in the Allapattah section of Miami, there is an Optimist Club dedicated to making the slogan — FRIEND OF THE BOY — more than a saying. These Optimist Club members believe in really doing something about it. It is their sincere belief that a boy must be DOING — must have action. They realize too, that for any program to produce results — real results, they had to find an interest for boys that would be lasting and serve a purpose. And they found just that.

The Optimist Club through its Youth and Conservation Committees recommended sponsoring a Junior Conservation Club. Their recommendation brought forth the accepted facts that close to any boy's heart was a love for the great out of doors with its hunting and fishing. And within this, a greater knowledge of conservation could be extended to the youth in an organized club. The Committee's recommendations were approved by the Club and immediately the program was acted upon. Contact was made with the State Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission's Junior Conservation Youth Program.

In September of 1952, the Junior Conservation Club was created by the Allapattah Optimist Club. A representative from the State Game Commission's Information & Education Division was requested to assist the club in its formation. A complete summary was presented to both the senior and junior members as to the significance of the Youth Program sponsored by the Game Commission.

After studying the State's Junior Conservation program and working out their own details for their Junior Club, the rest of the programming and planning was presented to the advisors for the club. *The Results are Something for any Adult Club to Investigate Who are Interested in Sponsoring a Youth Program.* For in just fourteen months the Junior Club has risen to the top of the State Junior League Clubs and there isn't any doubt that they are one of the most active clubs within the state.

Under the direction and supervision of the Allapattah Optimist Club the young men have created a most enviable record of accomplishments. There are twenty-four of these youthful conservationists in the Club and all of them are doing something for the good of conservation. Their record for the past

year has included many activities that would win any boy over to a great appreciation of the outdoors. And the juniors are having fun doing it too. Having fun doing the things they want to do. And learning while they are doing it.

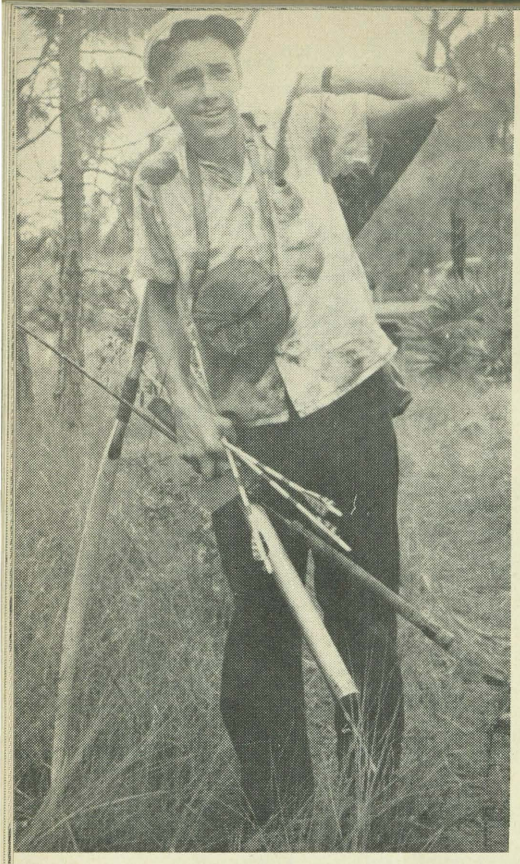
With action as the keynote, the program has been planned to take care of the young man between the ages of thirteen through eighteen. Activities for the Junior Club are planned with a deep insight as to the needs and interests of a boy and what can be done to educate him with a greater knowledge of nature.

Activity and more activity makes the club leaders in their movement and rightfully establishes their place on the State League Roster as one of the top clubs. Some of the activities that have sent this club toward a goal that is a challenge to any club, either adult or youth, are: learning to rig and sail a seventy-six foot sloop; taking sloop on fishing trips to the keys and other waters; removing rough fish from canals by gigging or assisting fish biologists in their work; hunting snakes and selling them learning how to operate airboats safely and navigating them in canals; field trips in to the Glades; trips to the Seminole Indian Reservations; studying wildlife; nature study trips; trapping raccoons and selling them; making birdhouses and selling them; planting trees; trips to Bird Farms, Serpentariums, Everglades National Park; trips to State Parks; quail trapping and maintenance of feeders; assisting technicians and biologists in the field; sponsoring a Wildlife Banquet with wild game served (taken from deep freeze) and tickets sold to same; rifle safety and shooting; target practice; archery shooting and practice; learning how to make bow and arrows; skish and fly casting demonstrations and contests; wildlife photography; first aid; hunting rules and regulations studied; cooperation with Wildlife Officers; lectures at meetings; boating; participating in parades (won first place 1952 for $50.00 and second place 1953 for $25.00) floats depicting conservation with hunting and fishing tableaus; camping trips into the Everglades; community participation; etc.

After a meeting, it is time to sing. The organizing of a club band resulted from this type of activity.

Activity and more activity is the key to success. This has been possible because of the enthusiasm of the Optimist Club members. And that very same enthusiasm has been contagious. The young men have caught it and they have developed the same wholesome, optimistic outlook; theirs is an *Operation of Optimism.* The young men have taken their club work seriously and are

The preparing of chow is always of interest to the healthy youth. Herb Mayhew looks on as three hungry lads indulge in some outdoor culinary art.



With bow and arrow hunting becoming increasingly popular, instructions in archery has turned into a major project. thrilling lesson.

advancing toward their goal with a greater understanding of conservation and its problems. Their success is the Optimist Club's success too. For it proves that with the right kind of program plus the right ingredients something of outstanding merit is achieved.

With the success of their boy's work program, the Allapattah Optimist Club has been recognized by the International Optimist and cited by the Fourth District of Optimist Clubs.

The important reason for these accomplishments has been the ability of the Club to combine two essential elements. First, the element of conservation — natural resources. Secondly, the element of youth— human resources. The concept of good conservation has been deeply impressed in the minds of the associate members within the Optimist Club. Not only do they believe in it but realize too, that something must be done about it and NOW. The significant fact — action was needed.

The second element was on hand and waiting. The human resources— our YOUTH with which our future depends so greatly. The BOY waiting for A FRIEND. The boy with all of his youthful resourcefulness waiting for the spark. Perhaps the combination is a formulae to be studied. Human resources plus natural resources gives us in this instance a program of outstanding merit. The combination of these two factors has contributed to the Optimist Clubs accomplishments. The bringing together of these two elements has been the responsibility of one of their members. This dynamic club was sparked by a man who loves the great out of doors and who is a true conservationist—Mr. Dade Thornton.

Mr. Thornton, past president (52-53) of the Allapattah Optimist Club, and now chairman of the Conservation Committee, worked diligently with the members of the club and those of the Youth Committee to institute the present sponsored program of the Junior Conservationists. A photographer by profession, he has given without hesitation, his time and energy to stimulate the Junior members toward a goal that is a real challenge to any young sportsman's club. Mr. Thornton has been instrumental, with members Spencer Wainright, Dr. A. E. Akers, and Henry Greenberg in establishing a pattern for a sound boy's work program that has been most amazing and gratifying. These men together with others who are now serving as officers and committee members: President, Frank Aaron; Vice Presidents, Arden Jensen and Maurice Brush; Secretary, Albert Strickland; and Treasurer, James Dillon, are showing through their initiative and foresight, a club created where everyone has fun doing the job and where *Operation Optimist* is truly *Friend Of The Boy.*

The community of Allapattah is quite proud of these young men and the men who sponsor them. Proof of this is in the cooperation which is so readily exhibited whenever either club needs help. And the youngsters and their sponsors are always ready to repay this loyalty and faith in their work and creed. In any community project, drive or activity both clubs are waiting for an assignment. Truly these young men through the example of their sponsors and the very act of doing

Whenever the chores are completed, regardless of location, relaxation becomes a must. The lad's flair for music makes song-fests like this a climaxing success.

and helping are learning — leadership.

Both the senior and junior club have proven too, that there can be a harmonious relationship between man and boy, between adult and youth. They have given proof that there is a creation of comradeship long and lasting. A genuine feeling of companionship. Through the creation of their Junior Conservation Club, the Allapattah Optimist Club has learned the many problems the State Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission is trying to overcome and that a wholesome and most cooperative relationship can be created.

Through the efforts of the Information & Education Division, the Junior Conservation Club League has welcomed the new club and offers all of the advantages that any other club may have for the asking. The State Game And Fresh Water Fish Commission is proud of the accomplishments of the Allapattah Optimist Club and their sincere and appreciable interest in good conservation.

Wildlife Officer Sigsbee Walker who works with the club whenever possible deserves recognition here too for he like all State Game Commission Officers is interested in these young men—our conservationists. Activity and more activity is the real substance of the program. The paramount reason for the success of the program.

This is a stimulating challenge to Junior Clubs all over the state. This is a goal for other Senior Clubs to aspire to. This is OPERATION OPTIMIST. Truly an operation to stimulate and encourage our youth; to create an awareness for the great need of conserving our natural resources and of doing something about it NOW. THIS IS OPERATION OPTIMIST — FRIEND OF THE BOY — THE CONSERVATION WAY . . . HARMONY BETWEEN MAN AND NATURE.

Covering a wide field of outdoor activity, the group turns nautical for a day. The learning of the rigging of a sloop proved to be one of the more fascinating lessons.

Recent elections found those assembled below holding office. Front row, from left—Jack DeOgburn, secretary and treasurer; Phillip Alexander, president; Butch Ranseler, vice-president. Top row from left—Arthur Brandwood, director; Fred McLachlin, retiring president; Lynn Ward, director, and Tom McLachlan, sargeant-at-arms.

OUTDOOR REVIEWER

By JACK SHOEMAKER

THE BOOK OF FISHES, By John Oliver LaGorce, published by the National Geographic Society, Dept. FBJ, Washington 6, D. C., Price $6.50.

Have you ever been really interested in fish? I don't mean just the sport of catching them or the pleasant task of eating them. I mean learning the different life habits of various species that inhabit the waters that cover more than three-quarters of the earth.

From surface to the mighty deeps, countless numbers of creatures live in ceaseless cycles, from birth to death. In this savage realm of eat and be eaten are many well-known food and game fishes, plus many other species that must be seen to be believed.

For both fishermen and non-fishermen this book is a trip into the mysteries of life beneath the waves. It's a 340-page book, with 159 full-color pages of paintings and photographs of dramatic action pictures. Knowledge of fish that you are seeking always tends to make fishing activities more interesting and this book will readily do that.

The original cost of preparing the many articles in this book was borne by the National Geographic Society, the only seller of this volume. If the many cuts weren't made previously, the cost of this book would be prohibitive. It's a real educational service at a very modest price.

●

CANOE CAMPING, by Carle W. Handel, published by A. S. Barnes & Company, New York, N. Y., Price, $3.00.

Florida with her 1,500 miles of rivers and streams makes this state an interesting place in which to live for those interested in boating trips. These rivers include the Kissimmee, the Suwannee, the St. Johns, the Oklawaha, the Withlacoochee, and the Apalachicola among others. And many are the trips taken by groups and individuals each year.

Well, this book tells those of you who have gone on these trips ways and methods of making the watery journeys more enjoyable. It will also give you beginners a lot of information that you can't afford to miss — if you're seriously considering such a jaunt.

The author tells the reader how he can meet the challenges of the wilderness with a canoe, a light pack and a light heart. He discusses the details of planning the trip, what you'll need in the way of food and equipment, correct method of portaging and how to find your way in the wilderness.

Not only is the book good for canoe enthusiasts; it's a regular guide to any kind of traveling that you might do in the many swamps and forested lands of Florida. He tells you what to do in cases of emergencies, what you can eat and how to prepare it.

Any camper can proceed with plans for a canoe camp in good confidence after reading this book, in which informative line drawings are used to supplement the text.

●

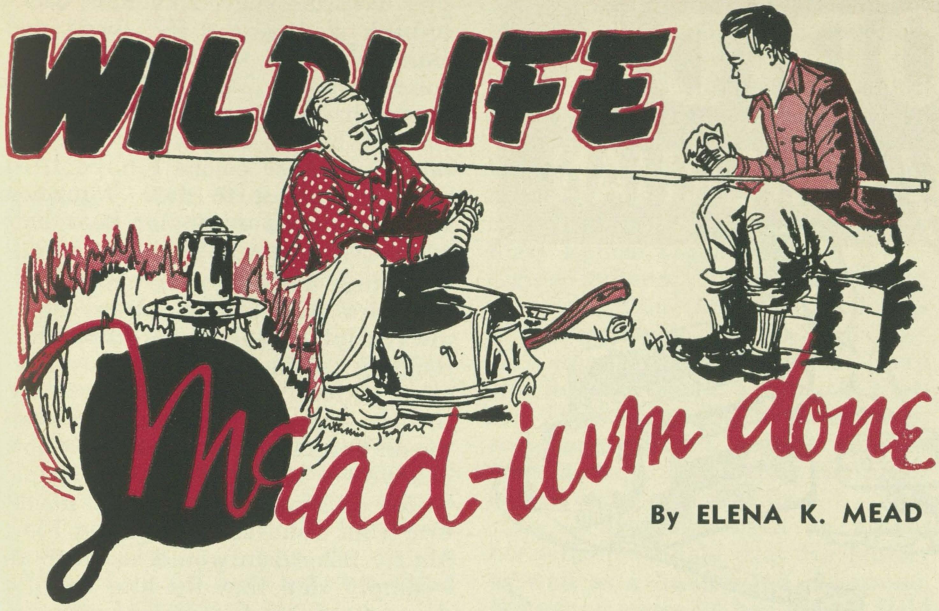
FORD TREASURY OF THE OUTDOORS, edited by the Publications Department of the Ford Motor Company, published by Simon and Schuster, New York, N. Y., Price $2.00.

Sixty-four different stories of exciting fishing, hunting, boating and camping trips await the persons who buy this book. Nine of the stories are written about places here in Florida, which says well for our fishing paradise.

The book is a collection of sporting stories that appeared in "Ford Times," publication of the Ford Motor Company. You'll find hours of adventures as you catch the world's largest trout in Idaho, hunt wild boar in Tennessee, go spearfishing in the warm waters off Florida, and go mountain climbing in Washington.

From the wealth of practical information in this book, you're sure to pick up valuable tips on how to make your outings more successful. You'll find a lot that's new in outdoor life. Each of the articles is written from first-hand experience by well-known writers, and outstanding artists have painted handsome full-color pictures for all 256 pages. It's an entertaining and informational book.

"You have to take Steve's fishing tales with a dose of salts."



By ELENA K. MEAD

This is the month we give our readers "the bird." Namely that most palate-teasing of all wild fowl —the quail.

Quail, it is to be remembered, can be cooked in much the same manner as spring or broiler chicken. That is, if the birds are young. And bones of legs and wings will break easily and the skin will be tender if it is not an old bird.

For the benefit of those of you who are cooking quail for the first time, dressing the birds will be an important part of the process for you.

Game, like all wild meats, should not be washed unless badly needed, and never left in water because the natural juices will be drawn out and the flavor impaired. It is best to dry-pick your birds, then plunge them into boiling water, skin, and draw the innards. Wipe carefully.

Broiled Quail

Pick, draw, and split birds down the back. Place on broiler rack, season with salt and pepper, and turn broiler light low. Baste often with melted butter. Six minutes should cook a tender bird sufficiently. Serve on richly buttered slices of toast, piping hot.

Quail and Sweet Potatoes

If the birds are very small, here is a good way to prepare them. Clean, draw, skin, and wipe as directed and split down the back. Halve a large sweet potato. Scoop out a hollow large enough to accommodate half of the bird. Season well with pepper, salt, and butter, put on the other half of the potato, tie securely, and bake in a moderate oven until potatoes are soft and done.

Serve bird in sweet potato. This is a dish that can easily be prepared at the camp site.

QUAIL PIE

Split eight or 10 quails in two, and lay in salt water for half an hour. Then cook in a large sauce pan or kettle with an onion, a couple of chili peppers, parsley chopped fine, salt and pepper, and just enough water to cover all. Stew until tender, adding as little water as possible.

When birds are tender, add ½ pound butter or butter substitute, two tablespoonsful flour, creamed together, and thinned with a little warm water. Simmer together for a few minutes. Season with lemon juice, catsup or any desired condiments.

Place birds and thickened liquid in baking dish, cover with a rich pastry dough, and bake in a moderate oven for about an hour. Serve hot.

Shrimp Creole

In response to our recent request for Shrimp Creole, we are publishing this fine recipe from Lt. Col. James B. Golden of Bradenton Beach, Florida: (He says he got it from the Southern Rice Milling Industry in New Orleans)

3 cups hot boiled rice
2 tbsp. fat
2 onions sliced
4 stalks celery diced
1 tbsp. flour
1 tsp. salt
2 cups tomatoes
2 cups peas
1 tsp. vinegar
1 tsp. sugar
1½ cups (or more) cooked shrimp
2 tsp. chili powder
1 cup water.

Cook onions and celery until brown in fat; add flour, seasonings, and slowly add water. Cook fifteen minutes. Add tomatoes, peas, vinegar, sugar, and shrimp. Continue cooking ten minutes more or until shrimp are thoroughly heated. Mould rice and surround with creole. Serve at once.

WHAT IS GAME MANAGEMENT?

(Continued from Page 21)

son. Information such as weights, measurements, sex ratios, stomach contents, ages, and numbers of game killed yield valuable information to the trained technician skilled in the interpretation of such data.

These duties, considered as parts of the total picture, aid the game manager in obtaining a true, over all insight regarding the status of the wildlife on his area. With a true scientific approach to the problem, his findings are free from the bias of tradition or "think so." On this basis, he can make better recommendations on the setting of game laws and can initiate management practices that will be of benefit to the game.

In short, the game manager is working for you to provide a continuing game supply that will assure for the present, as well as for the future, many pleasant and profitable days afield.

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The FLORIDA fly FISHERMAN

By STAN B. (Doc) WADE

MANGROVE SNAPPERS ON FLIES

The mangrove snapper (Lutjanus griseus) is commonly called just plain snapper by most Floridians. He is most abundant in the more southerly portions of the state being especially so in the Everglades area, to the southeast of Marco. I have found plenty of them on the east and gulf coasts also and they are a splendid fly fish. Probably 90% of all snappers are taken on bait—just because bait is so universally used and because they rarely will take plugs, even in small sizes, and few anglers indeed have ever tried to take them on flies.

While the supposed record weight for this species is around 25 lbs. the size we are after will more likely run from half a pound to some three or four pounds, one of the latter being a "big one" almost anywhere in Florida. Their natural feed seems to consist largely of shrimp, small crabs and such other crustacea as may be available to them. Their appellation of "mangrove" snapper is based on the fact that they are rarely taken except in the shelter of overhanging mangroves. The mangrove itself may bear a word of explanation. This shrub or tree (it sometimes reaches a diameter of several inches at the butt) grows only in salt or very brackish water. Once sprouted in the mud it grows rapidly and as it puts out branches these branches send down shoots which also take root, in much the same manner as is the case with the better known banyan tree. These spreading shoots catch all manner of sea wrack which in turn catches silt or mud and eventually quite solid ground is built up and the mangrove swamp grows and grows. As the swamp extends itself toward deeper water the rate of tidal current is speeded up by the narrower channels so made and further mud deposits prevented from adhereing to the downspreading shoots or roots of the mangroves. We have then a situation where the dense mass of roots is submerged in fairly deep water, some three feet or considerably more. Here, under the overhanging glossy green foliage of the mangroves, where deep water is handy and the tides are carrying food along at all hours of the day and nights, shall we find the mangrove snapper lying in wait for whatever looks best to him at the moment.

The fly is not too important; any of the flies that take snook will take mangrove snappers although snappers like somewhat smaller flies and shorter flies, being "short strikers" on long-tailed flies. The best *type* seems to be a streamer tied with the curved hackles back-to-back so that the fly opens and shuts as it is twitched along. In colors a silver body is best and a predominantly gray fly or a mixture of brown and white will out take any other colors I have tried or heard about to date. Marabou wings are good and polar bear hair or bucktail very effective.

Getting the fly to the snapper is the hard part of the job as he is always lying back under those low hanging mangrove branches and even at low tide—the poorest time to fish—there is little clearance between branches and water. So—how can we get at him? It is very simple—just do something that any northern trout fisherman and most Florida fly fishermen would scorn to do—simply slap that fly line and fly down hard on the water with the tip of your rod going right down to the water so the line *rolls* out along the water instead of flying through the air as the books say it must do. With a few hours of practice you can make a cast that would startle most master flycasters, but — the line will go 'way back yonder under the branches where the snappers live. When they decide to take a fly they will do one of two things—either slam it hard as soon as it starts back toward deep water or—follow it out in the most aggravating way imaginable. They'll sometimes dart at it, nip the "tail feathers" and even bunt it with their mouths closed. When this happens remember always that there is something wrong somewhere. The fly is not just right or the retrieve is too fast or too slow or it is running too shallow or too deeply as the case may be. Experiment until you find the trouble and then you'll be all set for a fine session of sport—and *eating!*

Snappers fight much like smallmouth bass except that they do not seem to jump. They have splendid endurance and don't count out a big one until he is belly up. A large landing net is most advisable and a rod with considerable authority is recommended. Often it is necessary to haul a good fish almost bodily out of the tangle of mangrove roots where you have *rolled* your fly and a heavy leader—8-15 lbs.—is needed to avoid cut-offs. Snappers are not leader-shy so using lighter leaders is not necessary and will cost you most of the decent fish you hook. Try this almost unknown variety of fly fishing and may you have *TIGHT LINES.*

DR. H. R. WILBER

(Continued from Page 17)

judging of field trial dogs. I owned some of the best in the United States and I still own my famed Ariel's Seaview Betty, but I left her in the hands of Mr. Clyde Morton at Sedgefield Plantation, Selma, Alabama. When I get ready to start hunting again Clyde will send me a shooting dog."

"For many years I was closely associated with wildlife conservation work in Indiana and Kentucky. I also interested myself in the work here in Florida during the fifteen seasons I visited here before making this my permanent home."

"The action of the men and women of the Florida Wildlife Federation, which bestowed upon me the responsibility and honor of the presidency of this organization, is quite naturally a source of pride and satisfaction to me. I intend to devote my utmost efforts to the success of the wildlife conservation program in Florida. There is no activity of my own which commands my interest more; now that I have retired from the practice of my profession."

Dr. Wilber's mother is authority for the information that he started fishing when but a small boy. She also furnishes an anecdote which bespeaks the source of his stubborn tenacity to stay with a job, get it done right, and get it finished.

When Dr. Wilber was about nine years old he lost his first big fish. He was dismayed and disgusted. Throwing his pole to the ground he started to walk away from the scene. His father and fishing companion called him back. "'Bub' pick up your pole", disciplined the father. "Now go back there and fish some more."

"We always insisted that he finish everything that he started", added Mrs. Wilber senior.

The early training stuck; and Floridians can depend on it that "Doc" Wilber will finish this job, "Operation Conservation", with the same skill and enthusiasm that has characterized his whole career.

Dr. Wilber was born in Attica, Indiana in 1901. He attended Hanover College before entering medical school. In 1922 he was married to Mary Louise Taggart of New Washington, Indiana. Their three children are; Betty Lou (Mrs. Don H. Bangs of Jeffersonville, Ind.), John Taggart, now serving in the U.S. Navy and Robert Harold, a senior at Stetson University. The Wilbers were socially prominent in Jeffersonville, Indiana and Louisville, Kentucky before coming to Florida.

Dr. Wilber has been an ardent horseman and field trial dog fancier as well as a hunter and fisherman. For many years he has judged field trial dogs in the midwest and at the National Chicken Championship held annually at Solon Springs, Wisconsin. Over a period of years, as owner of some of the finest amatuer dogs in the country, he has collected a fine array of trophies.

Dr. Wilber is a member of the Phi Chi medical fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta social fraternity, A O A medical honor fraternity, Indiana Medical Association, American Medical Association and the Jefferson County Medical Society of Louisville, Kentucky; he is a member of the Elks Lodge and the American Legion.

Other officers of the Florida Wildlife Federation elected with Dr. Wilber are: Charles Schilling of Jensen Beach, vice president; Don Southwell of Ormond Beach, executive secretary and treasurer; and Fred Gill of Zephyrhills, recording secretary. Said Dr. Wilber, "They are all gentlemen and sportsmen of the highest calibre. I find it a pleasure and a privilege to work with them in this important activity. We intend to strengthen our relationship with the Florida State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as a step toward our further contribution to the Wildlife Conservation program in Florida."

HIGH NOON

(Continued from Page 14)

scattered hits were being scored.

Although the broadbill seemed the most numerous, mallards, teal and pintails could be spotted.

The first to return with his limit was Pat Spears. Three broadbills and one mallard accounted for his opening day's bag. As the afternoon moved along, the other boats slowly meandered back to the shoreline. Many of the hunters had managed the daily limit, but there were those who found their targets wary indeed. No one, however, disputed the fact that the beautiful day was a success. The 1953-1954 hunting season had finally come to Florida.

Amidst the many confabs concerning the early shooting thrills, a most savory luncheon was served all participants. The charming hosts had made sure that regardless of what the hunting results might have been, the appetites at least, would be well satisfied.

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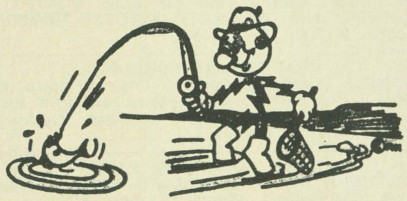

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COMMITTEES CUT

(Continued from Page 4)

dent Memberships to Sportsmen who do not belong to local wildlife clubs. The Directors elected past President, Henry C. Douglass of Orlando, as their Representative to the National Wildlife Federation Meeting in Chicago this March. He will succeed S. L. Craft, of Milton, Florida.

The next meeting of the Federation will be held in the Second District at Jacksonville, the first weekend in February. END

ST. CLOUD CLUB

(Continued from Page 4)

The Circuit Court recently handed down a decision which said in effect: "A lake which is entirely within the boundaries of a single tract of land belongs to the owner of such land." If this decision stands, the fishing in some ten or twelve thousand lakes could be affected.

Mr. Collins asked that as many clubs as possible contact him in giving either legal or financial support.

STRESSES FLORIDA

(Continued from Page 4)

Federation. Mr. Shoemaker, Conservation Consultant, states that Florida is the Nations' Outdoor Playground, and the need for a strong Federation is more apparent than ever before. He also feels that the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission would welcome greater activity on the part of the Florida Federation in State-wide matters concerning fish and game. END

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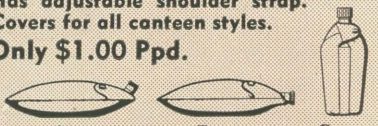

A Side Spout — B Straight Spout — C Bottle Type

Send your order TODAY! State canteen style. No C.O.D.'s please; send cash, check or m.o.

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BRAND'S COTTAGES—Overnight and housekeeping. Lake Tarpon. Good fishing, boats and bait. Box 388, Tarpon Springs. Phone 2473.

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Cottages, Boats, Bait and Guides
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HYACINTHS, BONNETS, and "MOSSES" KILLED. Fish Stocking. Live Bait. Southern Fish Culturists, Tallahassee, and Leesburg, Florida.

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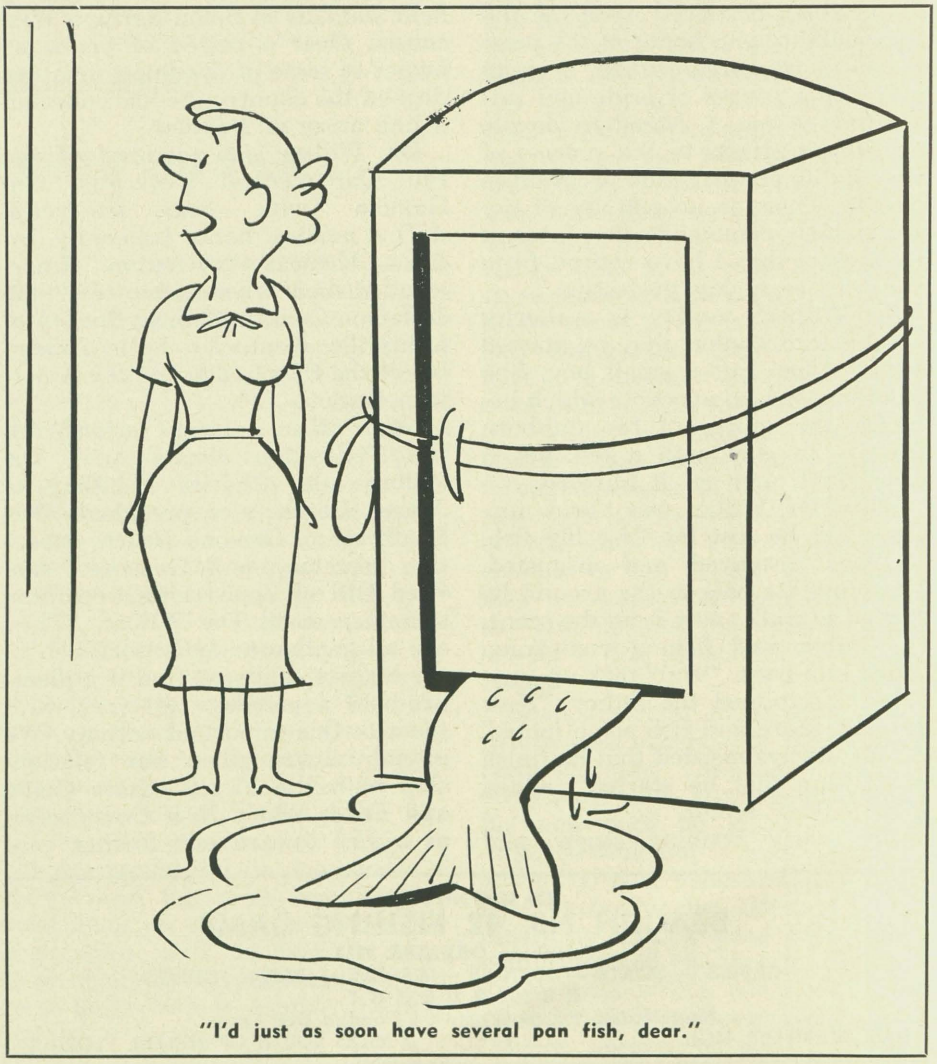
WILD TURKEYS — Full Wild Mature Turkeys. Ready February 1st. F.O.B. Kissimmee, Florida, DICK MAKINSON, Game Permit No. 103.



"I'd just as soon have several pan fish, dear."

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COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT
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"FISHING IS FUN — FOR EVERYONE"

Panama City Beach

COTTAGES—HOTEL—DINING ROOM
1000-FOOT FISHING PIER
HOME OF WORLD'S RECORD FISH
OPEN YEAR 'ROUND
PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA

REGULATIONS FOR 1953-54 HUNTING SEASON

	OPEN SEASON FOR TAKING GAME BIRDS AND GAME ANIMALS				OPEN SEASON FOR TAKING MIGRATORY BIRDS				
DISTRICT	BUCK DEER With One or More 5" Antlers	TURKEY	QUAIL	SQUIRREL	RAIL AND GALLINULE (Marsh Hen)	WATERFOWL AND COOT Duck-Geese-Coot	DOVE	WOODCOCK	SNIPE
Day's Bag	1	2	10	10 GRAY 2 FOX	15	*4 2 10 *Including 1 Wood Duck	8	4	8
Season's Bag	2	3				Duck Stamp Required for Duck and Geese			
1st District	Nov. 20 - Jan. 7 1st 10 days open Mon., Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter EXCEPT Hardee, Sarasota, Manatee, Pinellas, DeSoto, Polk South of St. Rd. 60, and Hillsboro South of St. Rd. 92 CLOSED.	EITHER SEX Nov. 20 - Feb. 1 1st 10 days open Mon., Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter EXCEPT Hardee, Sarasota, Hernando, Manatee, Pinellas, DeSoto, Polk South of St. Rd. 60, and Hillsboro South of St. Rd. 92 CLOSED.	Nov. 20-Feb. 1 1st 10 days open Monday, Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter.	Nov. 20-Feb. 1 1st 10 days open Monday, Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter.	Sept. 12-Nov. 10 Hunting permitted every day.	Nov. 12-Jan. 10 Hunting permitted every day.	Oct. 1 - Oct. 15 Dec. 15 - Dec. 29 Hunting permitted every day.	Nov. 20-Dec. 29 Hunting permitted every day.	Dec. 24-Jan. 7 Hunting permitted every day.
2nd District	Nov. 20 - Jan. 7 1st 10 days open Mon., Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter EXCEPT Gilchrist, Alachua, Bradford, Clay, Union, that part of Baker and Columbia South of U. S. 90 from Jacksonville to Lake City, and that part of Columbia and Suwannee South and East of St. Rd. 247 from Lake City to the Suwannee River CLOSED.	GOBBLERS ONLY Nov. 20 - Feb. 1 1st 10 days open Mon., Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter EXCEPT Alachua, Bradford, Clay, Union, that part of Baker and Columbia South of U.S. 90 from Jacksonville to Lake City, and that part of Columbia and Suwannee South and East of St. Rd. 247 from Lake City to the Suwannee River CLOSED.	Nov. 20-Feb. 1 1st 10 days open Monday, Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter.	Nov. 20-Feb. 1 1st 10 days open Monday, Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter.	Sept. 12-Nov. 10 Hunting permitted every day.	Nov. 12-Jan. 10 Hunting permitted every day.	Oct. 1 - Oct. 15 Dec. 15 - Dec. 29 Hunting permitted every day.	Nov. 20-Dec. 29 Hunting permitted every day.	Dec. 24-Jan. 7 Hunting permitted every day.
3rd District	Nov. 20 - Jan. 7 Hunting permitted every day EXCEPT Bay and that portion of Gulf and Calhoun West of St. Rd. 71 CLOSED. Okaloosa, Santa Rosa and Walton Counties closed December 25.	GOBBLERS ONLY Nov. 20 - Feb. 1 Hunting permitted every day.	Nov. 20-Feb. 1 Hunting permitted every day.	Nov. 20-Feb. 1 Hunting permitted every day.	Sept. 12-Nov. 10 Hunting permitted every day.	Nov. 12-Jan. 10 Hunting permitted every day.	Oct. 1 - Oct. 15 Dec. 15 - Dec. 29 Hunting permitted every day. That part of Franklin County east of St. Rd. 30 and a line extending from the point where St. Rd. 30 turns west to the water line and including all of Alligator Point shall be closed to the taking of dove during the October 1 to October 15 portion of the dove season.	Nov. 20-Dec. 29 Hunting permitted every day.	Dec. 24-Jan. 7 Hunting permitted every day.
4th District	Nov. 20 - Jan. 7 1st 10 days open Mon., Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter. Monroe CLOSED to Key Deer.	EITHER SEX Nov. 20 - Feb. 1 1st 10 days open Mon., Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter. Broward CLOSED.	Nov. 20-Feb. 1 1st 10 days open Monday, Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter.	Nov. 20-Feb. 1 1st 10 days open Monday, Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter.	Sept. 12-Nov. 10 Hunting permitted every day.	Nov. 12-Jan. 10 Hunting permitted every day.	Oct. 1 - Oct. 15 Dec. 15 - Dec. 29 Hunting permitted every day.	Nov. 20-Dec. 29 Hunting permitted every day.	Dec. 24-Jan. 7 Hunting permitted every day.
5th District	Nov. 20 - Jan. 7 1st 10 days open Mon., Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter.	EITHER SEX Nov. 20 - Feb. 1 1st 10 days open Mon., Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter.	Nov. 20-Feb. 1 1st 10 days open Monday, Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter.	Nov. 20-Feb. 1 1st 10 days open Monday, Tues. & Fri.; closed thereafter.	Sept. 12-Nov. 10 Hunting permitted every day.	Nov. 12-Jan. 10 Hunting permitted every day.	Oct. 1 - Oct. 15 Dec. 15 - Dec. 29 Hunting permitted every day.	Nov. 20-Dec. 29 Hunting permitted every day.	Dec. 25-Jan. 7 Hunting permitted every day.

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Season's Greetings!